Numb. CIII.

# THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

*Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.*

From Thurſday, October 29. to Thurſday, November 5. 1730.

*At the Requeſt of ſome of our* Subſcribers, *we inſert the following* Spectator No. 185. *which was firſt printed in* London *in the Year* 1711.

——*Tantæne Animis cœleſtibus Iræ?* Virg.

THERE is nothing in which Men more deceive themſelves than in what the World calls Zeal. There are ſo many Paſſions which hide themſelves under it, and ſo many Miſchiefs ariſing from it, that ſome have gone ſo far as to ſay it would have been for the Benefit of Mankind if it had never been reckoned in the Catalogue of Virtues. It is certain, where it is once Laudable and Prudential, it is an hundred times Criminal and Erroneous; nor can it be otherwiſe, if we conſider that it operates with equal Violence in all Religions, however oppoſite they may be to one another, and in all the Subdiviſions of each Religion in particular.

We are told by ſome of the *Jewiſh Rabbins*, that the firſt Murder was occaſioned by a religious Controverſy; and if we had the whole Hiſtory of Zeal from the Days of *Cain* to our own Times, we ſhould ſee it filled with ſo many Scenes of Slaughter and Bloodſhed, as would make a wiſe Man very careful how he ſuffers himſelf to be actuated by ſuch a Principle, when it only regards Matters of Opinion and Speculation.

I would have every zealous Man examine his Heart throughly, and, I believe, he will often find, that what he calls a Zeal for his Religion, is either Pride, Intereſt, or Ill-nature. A Man who differs from another in Opinion, ſets himſelf above him in his own Judgment, and in ſeveral Particulars pretends to be the wiſer Perſon. This is a great Provocation to the proud Man, and gives a keen Edge to what he calls his Zeal. And that this is the Caſe very often, we may obſerve from the Behaviour of ſome of the moſt zealous for Orthodoxy, who have often great Friendſhips and Intimacies which vicious immoral Men, provided they do but agree with them in the ſame Scheme of Belief. The Reaſon is, becauſe the vicious Believer gives the Precedency to the virtuous Man, and allows the good Chriſtian to be the worthier Perſon, at the ſame Time that he cannot come up to his Perfections. This we find exemplified in that trite Paſſage which we ſee quoted in almoſt every Syſtem of Ethicks, tho' upon another Occaſion;

——*Video meliora proboque*
*Deteriora ſequor*—— Ovid.

On the contrary, it is certain, if our Zeal were true and genuine, we ſhould be much more angry with a Sinner than a Heretick; ſince there are ſeveral Caſes which may excuſe the latter before his great Judge, but none which can excuſe the former.

Intereſt is likewiſe a great Inflamer, and ſets a Man on Perſecution under the Colour of Zeal. For this Reaſon we find none are ſo forward to promote the true Worſhip by Fire and Sword, as thoſe who find their preſent Account in it. But I ſhall extend the Word Intereſt to a larger Meaning than what is generally given it, as it relates to our ſpiritual Safety and Welfare, as well as to our temporal. A Man is glad to gain Numbers on his Side, as they ſerve to ſtrengthen him in his private Opinions. Every Proſelyte is like a new Argument for the Eſtabliſhment of his Faith. It makes him believe that his Principles carry Conviction with them, and are the more likely to be true, when he finds they are conformable to the Reaſon of others, as well as his own. And that this Temper of mind deludes a Man very often into an Opinion of his Zeal, may appear from the common Behaviour of the Atheiſt, who maintains and ſpreads his Opinions with as much Heat as thoſe who believe they do it only out of a Paſſion for God's Glory.

Ill-nature is another dreadful Imitator of Zeal. Many a good Man may have a natural Rancour and Malice in his Heart, which has been in ſome meaſure quelled and ſubdued by Religion; but if it finds any Pretence of break-

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ing out, which does not ſeem to him inconſiſtent with the Duties of a Chriſtian, it throws off all Reſtraint, and rages in its full Fury. Zeal is therefore a great Eaſe to a malicious Man, by making him believe he does God Service, whilſt he is gratifying the Bent of a perverſe revengeful Temper. For this Reaſon we find that moſt of the Maſſacres and Devaſtations which have been in the World, have taken their Riſe from a furious pretended Zeal.

I love to ſee a Man zealous in a good Matter, and eſpecially when his Zeal ſhews itſelf for advancing Morality, and promoting the Happineſs of Mankind: But when I find the Inſtruments he works with are Racks and Gibbets, Gallies and Dungeons; when he impriſons Mens Perſons, Confiſcates their Eſtates, Ruins their Families, and burns the Body to ſave the Soul, I cannot ſtick to pronounce of ſuch a one, that (whatever he may think of his Faith and Religion) his Faith is vain, and his Religion unprofitable.

After having treated of theſe falſe Zealots in Religion, I cannot forbear mentioning a monſtrous Species of Men, who one would not think had any Exiſtence in Nature, were they not to be met with in ordinary Converſation, I mean the Zealots in Atheiſm. One would fancy that theſe Men, though they fall ſhort, in every other Reſpect, of thoſe who make a Profeſſion of Religion, would at leaſt out-ſhine them in this particular, and be exempt from that ſingle Fault which ſeems to grow out of the imprudent Fervors of Religion: But ſo it is, that Infidelity is propagated with as much Fierceneſs and Contention, Wrath and Indignation, as if the Safety of Mankind depended upon it. There is ſomething ſo ridiculous and perverſe in this Kind of Zealots, that one does not know how to ſet them out in their proper Colours. They are a Sort of Gameſters who are eternally upon the Fret, though they play for Nothing. They are perpetually teizing their Friends to come over to them, though at the ſame Time they allow that neither of them ſhall get any Thing by the Bargain. In ſhort, the Zeal of ſpreading Atheiſm is, if poſſible more abſurd than Atheiſm itſelf.

Since I have mentioned this unaccountable Zeal which appears in Atheiſts and Infidels, I muſt farther obſerve that they are likewiſe in a moſt particular Manner poſſeſſed with the Spirit of Bigotry. They are wedded to Opinions full of Contradiction and Impoſſibility, and at the ſame Time look upon the ſmalleſt Difficulty in an Article of Faith as a ſufficient Reaſon for rejecting it. Notions that fall in with the common Reaſon of Mankind, that are conformable to the Senſe of all Ages and all Nations, not to mention their Tendency for promoting the Happineſs of Societies, or of particular Perſons, are exploded as Errors and Prejudices; and Schemes erected in their Stead, that are altogether monſtrous and irrational, and require the moſt extravagant Credulity to embrace them. I would fain ask one of theſe bigotted Infidels, ſuppoſing all the great Points of Atheiſm, as the caſual or eternal Formation of the World, the Materiality of a thinking Subſtance, the Mortality of the Soul, the fortuitous Organization of the Body, the Motions and Gravitation of Matter, with the like Particulars, were laid together and formed into a Kind of Creed, according to the Opinions of the moſt celebrated Atheiſts; I ſay, ſuppoſing ſuch a Creed as this were formed, and impoſed upon any one People in the World, whether it would not require an infinitely greater Meaſure of Faith, than any Set of Articles which they ſo violently oppoſe. Let me therefore adviſe this Generation of Wranglers, for their own and for the publick Good, to act at leaſt ſo conſiſtently with themſelves, as not to burn with Zeal for Irreligion, and with Bigottry for Nonſenſe.

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## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

*Extract of a private Letter from an Engliſh Gentleman at* Cadiz, *dated* Aug. 8. 1730.

THE King of Spain hath got above 100 Sail of Engliſh, French and Dutch Tranſports in his Service, at two Dollars and a half per Ton each Month, two Months Pay in Hand, and paid Monthly afterwards; the moſt of thoſe Tranſports are now at Barcelona, where they wait the Forces of England, France, and Holland, who are to act conjunctly with them in ſettling Don Carlos in Italy. The Emperor hath got in his Italian Hereditary Dominions, above 100,000 Men, and 'tis tho't will refuſe the ſettling of Spaniſh Troops in the Garriſons of Tuſcany, Parma, &c. in purſuance of the Seville Treaty, which muſt inevitably occaſion a War in Italy, tho' 'tis ſaid the Engliſh make uſe of their utmoſt mediating Efforts with the Emperor, to evade a War. All the Princes of the Empire are reſolved to ſtand by the Emperor, and 'tis thought he'll ſcarcely admit of ſo powerful a Neighbour as Don Carlos muſt be when poſſeſs'd of the 3 beſt Principalities in Italy, which ſupported by the Power of Spain can leave the Emperor little Security for his Hereditary Dominions in Italy. The French ſeem to be very backward in their Preparations, and 'tis thought by ſome will drop the Spaniards, tho' others are of a different Opinion. There are ſome ſecret Articles in the Treaty of Seville, which ſtick in their Stomachs; theſe Articles, it's conjectured, oblige the French not to moleſt the Emperor on the Rhine, or invade the Auſtrian Netherlands, which is in ſome Meaſure tying their Hands in Caſe of a War. The Emperor is very powerful in Italy, and able perhaps to knock the Allies in the Head as faſt as Tranſports can bring them, provided the Country be not for them, which is much doubted. Let the Succeſs of a War in Italy be as it will, if the French attack the Emperor on the ſide of the Rhine, the Engliſh muſt ceaſe to be their Allies: France is powerful

in Men and Money, and the Engliſh muſt be out of their Senſes to aſſiſt them on the Rhine againſt the Emperor, at preſent the greateſt Rival of the French Power; that would be to make the French too formidable Neighbours. But the Engliſh joining with the Alies in fixing Don Carlos in Italy, can be of no bad Conſequence to us, but rather a political Diviſion or ſharing of the Power of Europe; for it's certain, that the adding thoſe three Principalities to the Auſtrian Family would make the Empire too powerful, as well as our attacking it in conjunction with the French on the Rhine would have the contrary Effect.

*BOSTON, Octob.* 16. A Meſſage from the Governor to the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

*Gentlemen of the Houſe of Repreſentatives.*

I Was in Hopes the Conference lately had between his Majeſty's Council and your Houſe upon the King's Inſtruction for fixing my Salary, would have produced ſuch Fruits, as would once at laſt have convinced the King that your avowed Duty and Loyalty are not confined to bare Words and Profeſſions. I alſo thought what I ſaid laſt to you of my own Knowledge, and the Facts I ſtated, would have given you ſuch Light and Satisfaction, as to have brought you to a juſt Senſe of your Duty, by your putting an End to your contending and diſputing with the beſt of Sovereigns. And I muſt tell you (*Gentlemen*) I have good Reaſon to believe your Principals (I mean the ſeveral Towns you repreſent) are more than ever inclined to live in Duty and Obedience to the King, and to free themſelves from the Charge you are ſo conſtantly bringing upon them in this Affair, and be in Peace and Quiet with one another: And I am afraid they will think you have not that Care and Solicitude for the Welfare of your Country, which they may juſtly expect from you. It ſeems to me as if you were differing in Trifles, for you are long ago come up to the *Quantum* the King requires for the Support of his Governor: And you and other Houſes of Repreſentatives have from Time to Time given the moſt ſolemn Aſſurances, of continuing to do the ſame Thing you now offer, yet ſtill you will do nothing but in a looſe and uncertain Manner, without any dutiful Regard to the King. And the Inſtances the Aſſemblies of this Province have given of ſometimes curtailing the Support of their Governors, without the leaſt Reaſon, and at other Times of entirely ſtopping it, unleſs they would fall into their Way of Thinking; I ſay theſe Things, as well as many others, have determined it with his Majeſty to be abſolutely neceſſary, not only for the Support of his own Honour, but alſo for the Benefit of his Britiſh Dominions, and the Proſperity of this his Province, that his Governor, who is the Head of this Legiſlature, ſhould be maintained honourably and independently for the future, and be thereby freed from any Temptation of betraying his Maſter's Honour, or doing any Thing to the Hurt and Diſadvantage of this People.

I am ſenſible it is a Seaſon of much Buſineſs in the Country, which requires your being at your ſeveral Homes: And unleſs there be a Proſpect of your doing ſomething to Purpoſe in the great Affair before you, I muſt (though with Concern for your Sakes) diſmiſs you, and make ſuch Return to his Majeſty of you Proceedings in this Seſſion, as I am ſure you would wiſh you had not given Occaſion for.

*Roxbury, Octob.* 16. 1730. *J. BELCHER.*

Sometime ſince, the following Lines were found ſtuck on the outſide of the Door of the Council Chamber.

*Our Fathers paſs'd the wide* Atlantick *Sea,*
*And bleſs'd themſelves when in the Deſert Free:*
*And ſhall their Sons thro' Treachery and Fear,*
*Give up that Freedom which has coſt ſo dear?*
*Whate'er Pretence our Enemies may frame,*
*The Man is alter'd, but the Cauſe the ſame.*
*From* Cæſar's *Court ſhould* Cato *fawning come,*
*Beſure that* Cato *is no Friend to* Rome.

To which a Gentleman in *New-York* has wrote the following Anſwer.

*Their Fathers croſt the wide* Atlantick Sea,
*To be in Deſarts from their* Deſerts *free;*
*And ſhall their Sons with glaring Inſolence*
*Support a Cauſe ſo void of common Senſe?*
*What-e'er Pretence this ſtubborn People frame,*
*The Caſe is alter'd, but the Men the ſame.*
*From* Cæſar's *Court ſhould a new Ruler come,*
*Be ſure they'll ſtarve him, as they've others done.*

Whatever Wit there may be in this Anſwer, it contains one Reflection not altogether juſt: Since 'tis certain, that the greateſt Part of the Settlers of New-England removed thither on no other Account than for the ſake of enjoying their Liberty, eſpecially their religious Liberties, in greater Security: Being perſecuted at home, as *Puritans* in the Reign of *James* I. and among all other Diſſenters in the Reign of *Charles* II.

*Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York,* Nov. 2. *Inward Entries.*

Vatar from Dover, Ware from Jamaica, Peniſton and Ball from Bermuda, and Robinſon from Philadelphia. *Outward Entries,* Boſch for Barbadoes, Fitch, Mutlow and Hill for Jamaica, Harriſon for N. Carolina, Smith for Antigua, Burrows for Curacoa. *Cleared,* Thody to Antigua, Bedford to Maryland, Hicks to Boſton, Harriſon to North-Carolina, Tucker to London.

*Extract of a Letter from* South-Carolina. *Auguſt* 20. 1730.

I Shall give an Account of a bloody Tragedy which was to have been executed here laſt Saturday Night (the 15th Inſtant) by the Negroes, who had conſpired to Riſe and deſtroy us, and had almoſt brought it to paſs; but it pleaſed God to appear for us, and confound their Councils. For ſome of them propoſed that the Negroes of every Plantation ſhould deſtroy their own Maſters; but others were for Riſing in a Body, and giving the Blow at once on Surprize; and thus they differ'd. They ſoon made a great Body at the back of the Town, and had a great Dance, and expected the Country Negroes to come and join them; and had not an over-ruling Providence diſcovered their Intrigues, we had been all in Blood. For take the whole Province, we have about 28,000 Negroes, to 3000 Whites. The Chief of them, with ſome others, is apprehended and in Irons, in order to a Trial; and we are in Hopes to find out the whole Affair.

PHILADELPHIA, *November* 5.

Laſt Sunday Evening His Honour our Governor returned hither from the Aſſembly of the Counties held at *New-Caſtle.* We are told they have finiſhed the Buſineſs of the Year, and are not to meet again before next Election.

Sometime laſt Week, a Negro Man of this City, ſhot himſelf dead, by putting the Muzzel of a loaded Gun in his Mouth, and touching the Trigger with his Toe.

Monday Night one Bradley going home alone in Liquor, fell into a Ditch at the upper end of Market Street, where he was found dead the next Morning, being drowned or ſmothered in leſs than ſix Inches Water.

Yeſterday one Griffith Jones, and one Glaſcow an Indian, ſtood an hour in the Pillory together, and were afterwards whipt round the Town at the Carts Tail, both for Aſſaults with Intent to raviſh, the one a Girl of ſix Years of Age, the other a young Woman. And one Margaret Caſh received Twenty one Laſhes at the Whipping-Poſt for Stealing.

*Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.*

Sloop Somerſet, Hutton Hill, from Maryland.

*Entred outwards.*

Brigt. Swallow, John Plusket, for Briſtol.
Sloop Brunſwick, Comfort Davis, to Boſton.

*Cleared out.*

Sloop London-derry, Henry Johnſon, to Madera.
----- Dove, Benjamin Fitz Randolph, to Amboy.

*Prices of the following Goods,* Wheat 3 s. 3 d. Flour 11 s. Midling Bread 15 s. Mixt ditto 13 s. 6 d. Brown ditto 12 s. Rum 2 s. 5 d. Mellaſſes 17 d.

*Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in a Week paſt.*

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| Church | 1. | Baptiſts | | | 0. |
| Quakers | 0. | Strangers | Whites | | 1. |
| Presbyterians | 0. | | Blacks | | 0. |

# Advertiſements.

*Philad'* ſſ. THESE are to give Notice, that on the firſt *Tueſdays* in the Months of *March*, *May*, *July*, *September*, *November* and *January* in every Year, the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of *Pennſylvania*, will attend at the Houſe of *Andrew Hamilton*, in *Philadelphia*, for receiving the Sums to be paid in on the 15000 *l.* Act, on the firſt 30000 *l.* Act, and on the Re-emitting Act; and for emitting the Sums to be lent out again on the ſaid Re-emitting Act. And to accomodate the Country-men who cannot with Conveniency pay their Moneys at the Day upon the laſt 30000 l. Act, they will give their Attendance to receive the Quota's on the firſt Wedneſday in every Month at the Place aforeſaid.

*A. Hamilton.*

*Octob.* 20. 1730.

*To be SOLD,*

BY *Joſeph Burleigh*, A Plantation containing Two Hundred and odd Acres, ſituate upon *Stoney-Brook*, in the Eaſtern Diviſion of *New-Jerſey*, bounded upon *Benjamin Clark*, *Sarah Worth*, and *Edmund Bainbridge*. There is on the ſaid Plantation a very good Stone Houſe, a good new Barn, Stables and Barracks, with a good Orchard and the Fencing very good, being moſtly new Poſts and Rails; It lies conveniently betwixt two Markets, *viz. Philadelphia* and *New-York*, twenty ſmall miles from *Brunſwick*, and ten from *Trentown*. It is fit for either Stock or Grain, having near fifty Acres of very good intervale Meadows, which is moſt of it ploughable and brings extraordinary good Engliſh Hay, of which I have cut near eighty Load in one Year, and the Remainder runs all over with Clover Graſs. There is alſo 100 Acres of Plough-Upland in very good Order. It is alſo well water'd and timber'd, with many other Conveniencies not here mentioned; it is but one mile from a Mill, and one mile from a Meeting-houſe. Whoever has a mind to buy the ſaid Plantation, may agree with the ſaid *Joſeph Burleigh* the Owner, living on the ſaid Place, on very reaſonable Terms. *October* 5. 1730.

AT the Plantation of *John Morgan* in *Radnor* Townſhip, *Cheſter* County, has been for theſe two Years paſt, a ſtray cheſnut ſorrel Mare, with a bald Face, and two halfpennies under the far Ear. The true Owner, paying the Charges, may have her again with her Encreaſe.

TO be Sold by Publick Vendue, on the 19th of this Inſtant *November*, by *Mahlon Stacey*, *Jonathan Wright* and *Thomas Scantergood*, Executors of *Abraham Porter* lately deceaſed; a large Tract of Land in the County of *Glouceſter* in *Weſt-Jerſey*, containing about 3000 Acres, well accomodated with a good Orchard, a Saw-mill, and a great Quantity of Timber and Meadow Land, bounding on both ſides of *Glouceſter* River, commonly call'd *Timber Creek*, within 12 Miles of *Philadelphia*, navigable for a large Boat up to the ſaid Mill. The ſaid Tract will be ſold either whole, or in Parcels: The Sale to be held on the Premiſes, where all Perſons inclining to bid are deſired to repair, on the Day abovementioned.

BRoke out of *Glouceſter* Goal in the Province of *New-Jerſey*, *Octob* 1. the two following Perſons, *viz. William Cunningham*, aged about Twenty-four Years, a luſty well-ſett Fellow, light complection, ſhort brown Hair. *Richard Grey*, a Weſt-countrey Man, of dark complexion, thin ſtrait black Hair, about 40 or 45 Years of Age, by Trade a Butcher. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Men in any Goal, or delivers them to *Samuel Harriſon*, Sheriff of the County of *Glouceſter*, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward for each, and reaſonable Charges paid by him.

VERY good Live-Geeſe Feathers, to be ſold at *Evan Powell's* in *Cheſnut-ſtreet*, next Door but one to *A. Hamilton*, Eſq;

THIS is to give Notice, That *John Wilkinſon*, Bruſhmaker, living at Mr. *Robert Steel's*, within two Doors of the *Plume of Feathers* in *Front-ſtreet*, deſires Husbandmen, Store-keepers, Butchers, Pedlars and others, to ſave and gather what Hogs Briſtles they can, and ſend them to him, who will give ready Money for them, and good Encouragement: He alſo buys good woollen Thrums, and ſells good *Ruſſia* Briſtles, and all other ſorts fit for Shoemakers; where all Perſons may be furniſhed with all ſorts of good Bruſhes, as Scouring-bruſhes, Sweeping-bruſhes, Hatters Bruſhes, Linen-weavers Bruſhes, Painting-bruſhes, Horſe-Bruſhes, and all other ſorts, by Wholeſale or Retale at reaſonable Rates, by the ſaid *John Wilkinſon* from *London*.

*Juſt Publiſhed:*

THE VOTES of the firſt Seſſion of the preſent Aſſembly. Price 4 d. Printed and ſold at the New Printing-Office near the Market.

STRAYED away the 29th of *March* laſt, from *Robert Jones's* Mill at *Whitemarſh* in *Philadelphia* County, a dark brown Mare, branded on the near Buttock with a ſmall Heart, the Hair trim'd round the End of the Tail, never dock'd, ſhod before. Whoever ſecures and brings the ſaid Mare to the aboveſaid Mill, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

*Evan Price.*

*Juſt Publiſhed,*

GODFREY's ALMANACKS for the Year 1731. Done on a large Sheet of Demi Paper, after the *London* manner. Containing the Eclipſes, Lunations, Judgment of the Weather, the Time of the Sun's Riſing and Setting, Moon's Riſing and Setting, Seven Stars Riſing, Southing and Setting, Time of High-water, Fairs, Courts, and Obſervable Days. With ſeveral other Things uſeful and curious. Printed and ſold at the New-Printing-Office near the Market.

RUN away on the 1ſt of *October* laſt from *Samuel Bunting* of *Bucks* County near *Joſeph Kirkbride's*, a Servant Man named *John Taſt*, of a middle Stature, ſhort red Hair, about 35 Years of Age, a wry Neck, freckled Face, and a Weaver by Trade: He took with him two Suits of Cloaths, one a dark brown Serge, Buttons of the ſame, and a ſtrip'd Holland Jacket: The other a Home-ſpun brown cloth Coat with large braſs Buttons, and a ſtrip'd Linſey-woolſey Jacket with pewter Buttons, Leather Breeches, grey yarn Stockings, good Shoes, and an old Hat. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant and brings him to his aboveſaid Maſter, or to *Iſrael Pemberton* in *Philadelphia*, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges.

*Juſt Publiſhed:*

*JERMAN's* ALMANACKS for the Year 1731. Containing, beſide what is uſual, a correct Table of Houſes for the Latitude of Forty Degrees, which has been much deſired by the Ingenious. Printed and Sold at the New Printing-Office near the Market.

BIBLES, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Pſalm-Books, Accompt-Books, Pocket-Books, Bills of Lading bound and unbound, Common Blank Bonds for Money, Bonds with Judgment, Counterbonds, Arbitration Bonds, Arbitration Bonds with Umpirage, Bail Bonds, Counterbonds to ſave Bail harmleſs, Bills of Sale, Powers of Attorney, Writs, Summons, Apprentices Indentures, Servants Indentures, Penal Bills, Promiſory Notes, *&c.* all the Blanks in the moſt authentick Forms, and correctly printed; may be had at the Publiſhers of this Paper; who perform all other Sorts of Printing at reaſonable Rates.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by *B. Franklin* and *H. Meredith*, at the *New Printing-Office* near the Market, where Advertiſements are taken in, and all Perſons may be ſupplied with this Paper, at *Ten Shillings* a Year.